ROMANIA

COUNTRY PROFILE

**IMPLEMENTATION OF AGENDA 21:
REVIEW OF PROGRESS MADE SINCE THE
UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON
ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT, 1992**

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Division for Sustainable Development
The Information contained in this Country Profile is also available on the World Wide Web, as follows:
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ROMANIA

This country profile has been provided by:

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Date: 21 January 1997

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Note from the Secretariat: An effort has been made to present all country profiles within a common format, with an equal number of pages. However, where Governments have not provided information for the tables appended to Chapters 4 and 17, those tables have been omitted entirely in order to reduce the overall length of the profile and save paper. Consequently, there may be some minor inconsistencies among the formats of the different country profiles.

All statistics are rendered as provided by the respective Governments.

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ACRONYMS

APELL	Awareness and Preparedness for Emergencies at Local Level
CFC	chlorofluorocarbon
CGIAR	Consultative Group on International Agriculture Research
CILSS	Permanent Inter-State Committee on Drought Control in the Sahel
EEZ	exclusive economic zone
ECA	Economic Commission for Africa
ECE	Economic Commission for Europe
ECLAC	Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
ELCI	Environmental Liaison Centre International
EMINWA	environmentally sound management of inland water
ESCAP	Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
ESCWA	Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
GATT	General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
GAW	Global Atmosphere Watch (WMO)
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GEMS	Global Environmental Monitoring System (UNEP)
GEMS/WATER	Global Water Quality Monitoring Programme
GESAMP	Joint Group of Experts on the Scientific Aspects of Marine Pollution
GIPME	Global Investigation of Pollution in Marine Environment (UNESCO)
GIS	Geographical Information System
GLOBE	Global Legislators Organisation for a Balanced Environment
GOS	Global Observing System (WMO/WWW)
GRID	Global Resource Information Database
GSP	generalized system of preferences
HIV	human immunodeficiency virus
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency
IAP-WASAD	International Action Programme on Water and Sustainable Agricultural Development
IARC	International Agency for Research on Cancer
IBSRAM	International Board of Soil Resources and Management
ICCA	International Council of Chemical Associations
ICES	International Council for the Exploration of the Sea
ICPIC	International Cleaner Production Information Clearing House
ICSC	International Civil Service Commission
ICSU	International Council of Scientific Unions
IEEA	Integrated environmental and economic accounting
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IGADD	Intergovernmental Authority for Drought and Development
IGBP	International Geosphere-Biosphere Programme (ICSU)
IGBP/START	International Geosphere-Biosphere Programme/Global Change System for Analysis, Research and Training
ILO	International Labour Organisation
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IMO	International Maritime Organization
INFOTERRA	International Environment Information system (UNEP)
IOC	Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
IPCS	International Programme on Chemical Safety
IPM	integrated pest management
IRPTC	International Register of Potentially Toxic Chemicals
ITC	International Tin Council
ITTO	International Tropical Timber Organization

ACRONYMS (Cont'd)

IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources
MARPOL	International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships
OECD	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development
PGRFA	plant genetic resources for agriculture
PIC	prior informed consent procedure
SADCC	South African Development Co-ordination Conference
SARD	sustainable agriculture and rural development
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNDRO	Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Coordinator
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNU	United Nations University
WCP	World Climate Programme (WMO/UNEP/ICSU/UNESCO)
WFC	World Food Council
WHO	World Health Organization
WMO	World Meteorological Organization
WWF	World Wide Fund for Nature (also called World Wildlife Fund)
WWW	World Weather Watch (WMO)

OVERVIEW

(You may wish to use pages v and vi to briefly present your national position five years after UNCED)

Five years after UNCED, countries continue to take positive measures but remain concerned regarding persistent environmental protection problems and the management of natural resources.

An important positive aspect is the higher position which has been given on the Agenda of the Government to the concept of sustainable development, scientific and technical research activities, sustainable management of natural resources, as well as to public particpation in the decision-making process. An important part of society is aware of the changing patterns and are developing activities to ensure the transition.

The number of countries parties to environmental conventions has increased, particularly for the conventions signed in Rio. Even though all the objectives of Agenda 21 have not been applied and some of the measures taken have not yet been quantified, it is important to consider the efforts undertaken by the countries with economies in transition. Because of the transition process, these countries have difficulties in implementing the environmental measures necessary to achieve the objectives proposed at UNCED. In the field of transfer of technology, there is a need to increase cooperation between countries. It is also important to put into practice the various studies, analyses and evaluations in order to solve concrete problems.

Taking into account the general lack of financial resources, the complex character of environmental issues, the serious economic and social problems, the effects of certain radical meausres aimed at pollution abatement, it is necessary to consider the priorities, risks, advantages and the achievement stages of the mitigation measures.

It is our opinion that in the future we should focus on finding specific mechanisms which can contribute to a better approach in the field of transfer of available technologies and through activities implemented jointly under the environmental conventions.

Environmental protection matters are particularly complex and concern all sectors: the economic, social and political. The appropriate solution to these matters demands the participation of all polluters, those interested in environmental protection, the public and its elected representatives, non-governmental organizations as well as the state structure.

Measures have been taken at all levels - legislative, organizational, institutional, and financial - and a network of specialized monitoring stations has been set up to follow-up on the quality of environmental factors. Romania is comitted to fulfilling the agreements of the International Conventions on Environment.

FACT SHEET

NAME OF COUNTRY: ROMANIA

1. Name of Key National Sustainable Development Coordination Mechanism(s)/Council(s).
Ministry of Waters, Forests and Environmental Protection

Contact point (Name, Title, Office): Ioan Oltean, Minister of Waters, Forests and Environmental Protection

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2. Membership/Composition/Chairperson:

2a. List of ministries and agencies involved:

2b. Names of para-statal bodies and institutions involved, as well as participating of academic and private sector bodies:

2c. Names of non-governmental organizations involved:

Nongovernmental organizations which unsdertake activities addressing the problems of sustainable developmen such as:
The Romanian Association of Ecological Management and Sustainable Development and
The Romanian Association of Energetics Policy

3. Mandate role of above mechanism/council:

4. If available, attach a diagram (organization chart) showing national coordination structure and linkages between ministries:

ROMANIA

AGENDA 21 CHAPTER 2: **INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION TO ACCELERATE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES AND RELATED DOMESTIC POLICIES (with special emphasis on TRADE)**

NATIONAL PRIORITY:

STATUS REPORT:

The International Cooperation Principle is one of the environmental policy principles on which "The Environmental Strategy for Romania" is based. In accordance with this prinicple, multilateral relationships are being developed with the countries of the European Union as well as with other developed and developing countries. International cooperation is also based on international legal instruments such as environmental conventions and protocols to which the countries are parties. In this connection, Romania has ratified the CITES Convention and is promoting specific procedures and settlements to implement it. In the legislative field a number of specific regulations concerning environment and trade are being formulated. In this context the relationship between the Central Environmental Authroity and the Ministry of Industry and Trade is being developed by seeking to establish a common strategy, taking into account the relative priorities. Some actions in this area are:

- labeling for refrigerators;
- trade in energy that is being developed under the "European Energy Charter";
- regulations regarding the gathering and trading of forest fruits, small plants and other species.

Some concrete measures have also been taken for the protection of certain natural resources by limiting their export.

Cross-Sectoral Issues

1. **Decision-Making Structure:**

   - the Romanian Government
   - the Ministry of Waters, Forests and Environmental Protection
   - the Ministry of Industry and Trade

2. **Capacity-Building/Technology Issues:** No information

3. **Major Groups:** No information

4. **Finance:** No information

5. **Regional/International Cooperation:** No information

STATISTICAL DATA/INDICATORS					

AGENDA 21 CHAPTER 3: COMBATING POVERTY

NATIONAL PRIORITY:

STATUS REPORT:

- Focus of national strategy

The social protection of low income persons is a priority of the Romanian Government.

The economy of the country is in a comprehensive process of restructuring which has had as a consequence an increase in the rate of unemployment. The complex process of reconstruction has to take into consideration the social protection of those people especially affected. This can be done by giving compensation only to those with low incomes. In addition tax benefits will be given to those joint ventures which hire the unemployed.

Low income people and those from isolated areas are supported by being given access to certain strictly necessary natural resources.

- Highlight activities aimed at the poor and linkages to the environment

Cross-Sectoral Issues

1. **Decision-Making Structure:** No information

2. **Capacity-Building/Technology Issues:** No information

3. **Major Groups:** No information

4. **Finance:** No information

5. **Regional/International Cooperation:** No information

STATISTICAL DATA/INDICATORS

	1985	1991	1992	Latest 1994	
Unemployment (%)		3.0	8.4	10.9	
Population living in absolute poverty					
Public spending on social sector %					
Other data					

AGENDA 21 CHAPTER 4: CHANGING CONSUMPTION PATTERNS

NATIONAL PRIORITY:

STATUS REPORT:

- **National policy objectives/focus**

An ojective of the Environmental Protection Strategy in Romania is to change consumption patterns and the adjustment of these to the demands of the transition through sustainable development.

- **National targets:** No information

Cross-Sectoral Issues

1. **Decision-Making Structure:** No information

2. **Capacity-Building/Technology Issues:** No information

3. **Major Groups:** No information

4. **Finance:** No information

5. **Regional/International Cooperation:** No information

STATISTICAL DATA/INDICATORS

	1985	1990	1992	Latest 1994	
GDP per capita (current US$)		1065	1150	1259	
Real GDP growth (%)					
Annual energy consumption per capita (Kg. of oil equivalent per capita)					
Motor vehicles in use per 1000 inhabitants					
Other data					

Government policies affecting consumption and production.

1. Goals and Agents (Stakeholders)

Indicate with a (✓) those agents which your Governments policies are meant most to influence.

Agents / Goals	Producers	Local authorities	Central Government	Households	Civil society
Material efficiency	X				
Energy efficiency:					
Transport	X	X		X	X
Housing	X		X	X	
Other	X			X	
Waste:					
Reduce	X			X	X
Reuse	X			X	X
Recycle	X	X		X	X

Comments:

2. Means & Measures and Agents (Stakeholders)

Indicate with an (R) those agents who assume primary responsibility for any of the policy measures indicated; indicate with an (I) the agents for which the impact is expected to be especially significant.

Means & Measures / Agents	Producers	Local authorities	Central Government	House-holds	Civil Society
Improving understanding and analysis					
Information and education (e.g., radio/TV/press)	X		X		
Research	X		X		
Evaluating environmental claims		X	X		
Form partnerships	X				X
Applying tools for modifying behaviour					
Community based strategies					
Social incentives/disincentives (e.g., ecolabelling)					
Regulatory instruments		X	X		
Economic incentives/disincentives		X	X		
Voluntary agreements of producer responsibility for aspects of product life cycle	X				
Provision of enabling facilities and infrastructure (e.g., transportation alternatives, recycling)		X	X		
Procurement policy					
Monitoring, evaluating and reviewing performance		X	X		
Action campaign					
Other (specify)					

Comments:

AGENDA 21 CHAPTER 5: DEMOGRAPHIC DYNAMICS AND SUSTAINABILITY

NATIONAL PRIORITY: VERY HIGH

STATUS REPORT:

The Government's view is that the fertility levels and population growth are too low; the demographic issue constitutes a warning for Romanian society. The natural birth rate of the population has recently had negative values. The Government aims at supporting young families, and youth in general, by offering financial facilities for the construction of housing.

Cross-Sectoral Issues

1. **Decision-Making Structure:** No information

2. **Capacity-Building/Technology Issues:** No information

3. **Major Groups:** No information

4. **Finance:** No information

5. **Regional/International Cooperation:** No information

STATISTICAL DATA/INDICATORS

	1990	1993	Latest 1994
Population (Thousands) mid-year estimates	23206	22755	22730
Annual rate of increase (1990-1993) negative natural increase			
Surface area (Km^2)	237500		
Population density (people/Km^2)			
Other data			

AGENDA 21 CHAPTER 6: PROTECTING AND PROMOTING HUMAN HEALTH

NATIONAL PRIORITY:

STATUS REPORT:

Increasing the quality of medical assistance is a priority for the Romanian Government. Efforts have been made in the last few years to increase the material base and to improve the medical infrastructure. There are, however, great difficulties due to limited financial resources.

The health/sanitary system in Romania is being restructured. The private sector is also developing capacity in this area for example, in 1994, 23 out of a total of 547 clinics were private.

Another important and interdisciplinary aspect is health in the work place. The strategy for this area calls for close cooperation between the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection, the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Water, Forests and Environmental Protection.

Romania participates in the Environment/Health Process in Europe. It is also elaborating a National Action Program in the field of health which is part of the National Action Program in the field of the environment. The Environmental Protection Law states health prerogatives and has specific previsions which are under the competence of the Health Ministry concerning collaboration with the Central Environmental Authority to improve the quality of life. Improvement of the environmental quality and reduction of pollution in "hot spots" included in the Environment Strategy also contributes to the improvement of health in the working place.

In the Zlatna area, some programmes concerning environment and health have been promoted as case studies. These have included concrete measures like the modernization of certain laboratories of health institutes. At the same time measures have been taken to control pollution at Baia-Mare, Zlatna, Copsa mica, Slatina and other areas. For example: Pollution abatement by 35-40% at S.C.Phoenix Baia-Mare and SC Romplumb S.A. was a determining factor in reducing the cases of illnesses related to lead intoxication.

At present the Romanian economy is going through a process of transformation, which includes a considerable amount of privatization. The Government expects that the strengthening of private property will promote sustainable development.

Programs for the development of family tourism are being carried out in certain areas of the country.

Cross-Sectoral Issues

1. **Decision-Making Structure:** No information

2. **Capacity-Building/Technology Issues:** No information

3. **Major Groups:** No information

4. **Finance:** No information

5. **Regional/International Cooperation:** No information

STATISTICAL DATA/INDICATORS

	1980	1990	Latest 1994
Life expectancy at birth Male Female	66.53 71.78	66.59 73.05	66.88 73.72
Infant mortality (per 1000 live births)			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100000 live births)			
Access to safe drinking water (% of population)			
Access to sanitation services (% of population)			
Other data			

AGENDA 21 CHAPTER 7: PROMOTING SUSTAINABLE HUMAN SETTLEMENT DEVELOPMENT

NATIONAL PRIORITY:

STATUS REPORT:

According to existing legislation, the development of human settlements is based on zones and is detailed in the General Urbanism Plans. These plans must exist at the level of every county. At the national level, a National Plan includes different aspects: transportation, energy distribution networks, communication pathways, waters management, protected areas and others. In accordance with the Environmental Law, an environmental impact assessment is required for every such plan. Environmental agreements are also necessary for activities and arrangements in each locality. Certain issues specified by the law require environmental impact assessment studies and/or environmental audits.

The Romanian economy is presently in a process of transformation towards privatization which occupies the attention of the Government. The Government expects that by strengthening private property, it will support the promotion of sustainable development.

Programs for the development of eco tourism are being carried out at present in certain areas of Romania.

Cross-Sectoral Issues

1. **Decision-Making Structure:** No information

2. **Capacity-Building/Technology Issues:** No information

3. **Major Groups:** No information

4. **Finance:** No information

5. **Regional/International Cooperation:** No information

STATISTICAL DATA/INDICATORS

	1990	1994	
Urban population in % of total population		54	
Annual rate of growth of urban population (%)			
Largest city population (in % of total population)		10	
Other data			

AGENDA 21 CHAPTER 8: INTEGRATING ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT IN DECISION-MAKING

(See pages vii and viii at the beginning of the profile)

NATIONAL PRIORITY:	
STATUS REPORT: Concrete measures have been taken in order to integrate environment and development issues in the decision-making process which include inter alia the coordination of sectoral and environmental strategies and the integration of these into the national Action Plan. Inter-ministerial commissions dealing with environmental issues and special environmental units in Ministries have also been established.	

Cross-Sectoral Issues

1. **Decision-Making Structure (please also refer to the fact sheet):** No information

2. **Capacity-Building/Technology Issues:** No information

3. **Major Groups:** No information

4. **Finance:** No information

5. **Regional/International Cooperation:** No information

AGENDA 21 CHAPTER 9: PROTECTION OF THE ATMOSPHERE

NATIONAL PRIORITY:

STATUS REPORT:

The Montreal Protocol and its Amendments

- The Montreal Protocol (1987) was signed in 1993
- The London Amendment (1990) was signed in 1993
- The Copenhagen Amendment (1992) was signed in 1993
- The latest report to the Montreal Protocol Secretariat was prepared in 1996

United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

- The UNFCCC was signed in 1994.
- The latest report to the UNFCCC Secretariat was submitted in 1995.

Additional comments relevant to this chapter

Cross-Sectoral Issues

1. **Decision-Making Structure:** No information

2. **Capacity-Building/Technology Issues:** No information

3. **Major Groups:** No information

4. **Finance:** No information

5. **Regional/International Cooperation:** No information

STATISTICAL DATA/INDICATORS

	1980	1990	Latest 199-
CO_2 emissions (eq. million tons)	184	171	106
SO_x *	1.055	1.311	1.203
NO_x *	0.523	0.545	0.745
CH_4 *	2.393	1.955	1.474
Consumption of ozone depleting substances (Tons)			
Expenditure on air pollution abatement in US$ equivalents (million)			
Other data			

AGENDA 21 CHAPTER 10: INTEGRATED APPROACH TO THE PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT OF LAND RESOURCES

NATIONAL PRIORITY:

STATUS REPORT:

In 1995, the Environmental Protection Law was promulgated. Among the relevant provisions contained in this law is the need to elaborate environmental impact assessment studies and to set up regulation specific to assessing the damage produced by anthropogenic activities.

The issue of mineral resources management is the responsibility of the Ministry of Water, Forest and Environmental Protection and of the National Agency of Mineral Resources. All the activities that are carried out must have an environmental permit and must comply with the principles of sustainable development.

In the Environmental Strategy of Romania there is a special chapter dealing with the areas affected by pollution due to both the overutilization of chemicals (especially before 1990) and the development of the extractive and processing industries.

Cross-Sectoral Issues

1. **Decision-Making Structure:** No information

2. **Capacity-Building/Technology Issues:** No information

3. **Major Groups:** No information

4. **Finance:** No information

5. **Regional/International Cooperation:** No information

AGENDA 21 CHAPTER 11: COMBATING DEFORESTATION

NATIONAL PRIORITY:

STATUS REPORT:

Since 1989, the afforested surface has increased by 107,395 ha.

The strategy for the sustainable management of forests takes into account the following:

- maintenance and rational exploitation of forests;
- increasing the afforested areas through reforestation of degraded lands, as well as of non-productive agricultural lands;
- development of green protective belts in polluted areas.

Under the Framework Convention on Climate Change, jointly implemented activities under the pilot phase are being developed by Romania. Under the same Convention, the terms of reference for the afforestation programs will be finalized for the GEF mechanism.

Special programs for reconstruction have been developed in polluted areas, simultaneously or as a consequence of certain pollution control measures in Baia-Mare, Alba-Iulia, and Copsa Mica. In the framework of the National Program against desertification and according the Envrionmental Protection Strategy, afforestation should increase from 27% to 30% by the year 2000.

Cross-Sectoral Issues

1. **Decision-Making Structure:** No information

2. **Capacity-Building/Technology Issues:** No information

3. **Major Groups:** No information

4. **Finance:** No information

5. **Regional/International Cooperation:** No information

STATISTICAL DATA/INDICATORS

	1985	1990	Latest 1994	
Forest Area (Km^2)			63,125	
Protected forest area				
Roundwood production (solid volume of roundwood without bark in mill m^3)			15	
Deforestation rate (Km^2/annum)				
Reforestation rate (Km^2/annum)				
Other data				

AGENDA 21 CHAPTER 12: MANAGING FRAGILE ECOSYSTEMS: COMBATING DESERTIFICATION AND DROUGHT

NATIONAL PRIORITY:

STATUS REPORT:

International Convention to Combat Desertification in Countries Experiencing Drought and/or Desertification Particularly in Africa has not been signed

Additional comments relevant to this chapter

In the south of Romania desertification appears as a result of the climate change phenomena. To combat these trends sustainable administration of these areas is being undertaken. These areas are given special emphasis in the National Forestry Development Strategy.

About 7 million ha of agricultural land are subject to land sliding and erosion; on 3.5 million ha erosion is very strong and has resulted in the loss of 20-25 tons of soil/ha per year as compared to the rehabilitation capacity which is 2-3 tons/ha year.

A National Program to fight desertification has been promoted by the Ministry of Agriculture.

Cross-Sectoral Issues

1. **Decision-Making Structure:** No information

2. **Capacity-Building/Technology Issues:** No information

3. **Major Groups:** No information

4. **Finance:** No information

5. **Regional/International Cooperation:** No information

STATISTICAL DATA/INDICATORS

	1980	1990	Latest 199_	
Land affected by desertification (Km^2)				
Other data				

AGENDA 21 CHAPTER 13: MANAGING FRAGILE ECOSYSTEMS: SUSTAINABLE MOUNTAIN DEVELOPMENT

NATIONAL PRIORITY:	
STATUS REPORT: No information	

Cross-Sectoral Issues

1. **Decision-Making Structure:** No information

2. **Capacity-Building/Technology Issues:** No information

3. **Major Groups:** No information

4. **Finance:** No information

5. **Regional/International Cooperation:** No information

STATISTICAL DATA/INDICATORS

AGENDA 21 CHAPTER 14: PROMOTING SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

NATIONAL PRIORITY: HIGH

STATUS REPORT:

Soil resources in Romania are extremely important because 62% of the total area of the country is agricultural land. Agriculture contributes 20% to the national income. Non-agricultural lands grew by 400,543 ha between 1989 and 1994; about 246.126 ha of this area is covered with buildings, roads and non productive lands. The agricultural lands productivity is diminshed by 20-30% due to certain limitative factors as: chemical pollution due to the unreasonable utilization of fertilizers and pesticides, emissions of heavy metals and hydrocarbonates. In drought periods, agricultural productivity diminishes severely in the affected areas.

A priority for the Romanian Government is the sustainable development of agriculture, which includes the following objectives:

- decreasing the use of chemical fertilizers;
- increasing the use of natural fertilizers;
- land reclamation works and
- using adequate technology for the privitization of agriculture.

A special effort is being undertaken by the Forestry and Agricultue Academy which coordinates certain programs of sustainable agriculture. There are regulations regarding the utilization of chemicals in agriculture according to environmental laws and scientific research.

Cross-Sectoral Issues

1. **Decision-Making Structure:** No information

2. **Capacity-Building/Technology Issues:** No information

3. **Major Groups:** No information

4. **Finance:** No information

5. **Regional/International Cooperation:** No information

STATISTICAL DATA/INDICATORS				
	1985	**1990**	**Latest 1994**	
Agricultural land (Km^2)			147.975	
Agricultural land as % of total land area			62.07	
Agricultural land per capita			0.65	
	1989/90	**1992/93**	**Latest 199_**	
Consumption of fertilizers per Km^2 of agricultural land as of 1990				
Other data				

AGENDA 21 CHAPTER 15: CONSERVATION OF BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY

NATIONAL PRIORITY:

STATUS REPORT:

Convention on Biological Diversity

The Convention was signed in 1992 and ratified in 1994

Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora

- The Convention was signed in 1994.

Additional comments relevant to this chapter

Of the 3,800 species of plants existing in Romania several decades ago, 23 have been declared "Natural Monument", 290 are vulnerable, 185 are threatened with extinction and 17 have already disappeared. The decrease of biological diversity could contribute to the decreasing productivity and resistance of the biological community. The National Strategy for Biodiversity Conservation and the national Plan for Biological Diversity Conservation have been established. A draft project for the conservation of natural monuments and protected areas has also been elaborated. The strategy is one of the principal elements of the Environmental Strategy for Romania.

In 1994, the National Network of Protected Areas included 586 sites which represent about 48% of Romania's surface. This network is administered in conformity with sustainable development principles by the Ministry of Waters, Forests and Environmental Protection.

With the "Biotop" programme, Romania takes part in the CORIN Programme, for example:

- protected plants: Tisa (Tasux baccata), Edelweiss (Leontopodium alpinum), the Lady's Slipper (Cypripedium Calceolus), the Romanian Peony (Paeonia peregrina);
- protected birds include the Bustard, the Mountain Cock and the Mountain Aquilla.

According to the norms established by the IUCN, the protected areas in Romania were classified in 5 distinct categories:

1. Scientific reservations
2. National parks
3. Natural monuments
4. Natural reservations
5. Landscape reservations.

The following categories of "Protected Areas" have also been adopted:

- zones included on the UNESCO "Man and Biosphere" Programme List;
- zones registered on the "World Cultural and Natural Patrimony".

The Danube Delta has been declared a "Biosphere Reservation' and is part of a strictly protected area. It is self-administered and headed by a governor.

Cross-Sectoral Issues

1. **Decision-Making Structure:** No information

2. **Capacity-Building/Technology Issues:** No information

3. **Major Groups:** No information

4. **Finance:** No information

5. **Regional/International Cooperation:** No information

STATISTICAL DATA/INDICATORS

	1992	Latest 1994	
Protected area as % of total land area		48	
	1990	**Latest 1994**	
Number of threatened species		37	
Other data			

AGENDA 21 CHAPTER 16: ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND MANAGEMENT OF BIOTECHNOLOGY

NATIONAL PRIORITY:

STATUS REPORT:

In this area some special concerns exist regarding research in the field of agriculture and animal breeding.

Cross-Sectoral Issues

1. **Decision-Making Structure:** No information

2. **Capacity-Building/Technology Issues:** No information

3. **Major Groups:** No information

4. **Finance:** No information

5. **Regional/International Cooperation:** No information

STATISTICAL DATA/INDICATORS

AGENDA 21 CHAPTER 17: **PROTECTION OF THE OCEANS, ALL KINDS OF SEAS, INCLUDING ENCLOSED AND SEMI-ENCLOSED SEAS, AND COASTAL AREAS AND THE PROTECTION, RATIONAL USE AND DEVELOPMENT OF THEIR LIVING RESOURCES**

NATIONAL PRIORITY:

STATUS REPORT:

The UN Convention on the Law of the Sea has not been signed.

See also the attached table on the next page.

The law for Environmental Protection stipulates that the elaboration of specific legislation regarding the management of coastal areas is mandatory. Romania ratified the Convention on the Protection of the Black Sea Against Pollution and the preservation of its biodiversity and the Marpol Convention. Romania participates in the Programme for the Environmental Protection of the Black Sea Basin, together with the other riparian countries.

Cross-Sectoral Issues

1. **Decision-Making Structure:** No information

2. **Capacity-Building/Technology Issues:** No information

3. **Major Groups:** No information

4. **Finance:** No information

5. **Regional/International Cooperation:** No information

STATISTICAL DATA/INDICATORS

	1980	1990	Latest 199-	
Catches of marine species (metric tons)				
Population in coastal areas				
Population served by waste water treatment (% of country's total population)				
Discharges of oil into coastal waters (metric tons)				
Releases of phosphate into coastal waters (metric tons)				
Releases of nitrate into coastal waters (metric tons)				
Other data				

Chapter 17 (Oceans) Continued:

Check the boxes in the column below left:
For level of importance use:
*** = very important
** = important
* = not important
N = not relevant

Check the boxes in the column below right:
For level of implementation use:
*** = fully covered
** = well covered - gaps being addressed
* = poorly covered
O = not covered
N = not relevant

TABLE I*: THE FOLLOWING ACTIVITIES HAVE BEEN CONSIDERED BY THE APPROPRIATE COORDINATING MECHANISM FOR INTEGRATED MANAGEMENT AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF COASTAL AND MARINE AREAS AND THEIR RESOURCES.

LEVEL OF IMPORTANCE	ACTIVITY AS DESCRIBED IN AGENDA 21	LEVEL OF IMPLEMENTATION
***	a. Preparation and implementation of land and water use and siting policies.	**
**	b. Implementation of integrated coastal and marine management and sustainable development plans and programmes at appropriate levels.	*
**	c. Preparation of coastal profiles identifying critical areas including eroded zones, physical processes, development patterns, user conflicts and specific priorities for management.	**
**	d. Prior environmental impact assessment, systematic observation and follow-up of major projects, including systematic incorporation of results in decision-making.	*
***	e. Contingency plans for human induced and natural disasters.	*
**	f. Improvement of coastal human settlements, especially in housing, drinking water and treatment and disposal of sewage, solid wastes and industrial effluents.	*
**	g. Periodic assessment of the impacts of external factors and phenomena to ensure that the objectives of integrated management and sustainable development of coastal areas and marine environment are met.	*
**	h. Conservation and restoration of altered critical habitats.	*
*	I. Integration of sectoral programmes on sustainable development for settlements, agriculture, tourism, fishing, ports and industries affecting the coastal areas.	*
**	J. Infrastructure adaptation and alternative employment.	*
***	K. Human resource development and training.	**
***	L. Public education, awareness and information programmes.	*
***	M. Promoting environmentally sound technology and sustainable practices.	*
**	N. Development and simultaneous implementation of environmental quality criteria.	*

* **The Romanian Government only provided information for this table.**

AGENDA 21 CHAPTER 18: PROTECTION OF THE QUALITY AND SUPPLY OF FRESHWATER RESOURCES: APPLICATION OF INTEGRATED APPROACHES TO THE DEVELOPMENT, MANAGEMENT AND USE OF WATER RESOURCES

NATIONAL PRIORITY:	
STATUS REPORT: Until 1989, the water demand in the industrial and agricultural sectors increased continuously. Begining in 1989, the water demand for both these sectors decreased in parallel with the increase of the quantity of water used by the population. The water quality improved slightly owing both to the diminution of agricultural and industrial pollution and to the measures imposed on the economic agents by the local EPA. The length of the 1st quality water courses grew from 35% in 1985 to some 54% in 1994. There remained, still, 12-13% of the rivers' reference length where the degradation was such that it rendered them almost lifeless. The Environmental Program for the hydrographic basin of the Danube Delta (within the Strategic Action Plan) creates a favorable general framework for taking rehabilitation measures regarding the water quality of this river which is important for Romania. The monitoring and self-monitoring operations as well as the introduction of flowmeters is important for both the supervision of the surface and subterranean waters quality and for the prevention of any accidental pollution. The Waters Law contains the necessary provisions in order to improve the sustainable management of water. It is based on the Environmental Law which was promulgated in 1995.	

Cross-Sectoral Issues

1. **Decision-Making Structure:** No information

2. **Capacity-Building/Technology Issues:** No information

3. **Major Groups:** No information

4. **Finance:** No information

5. **Regional/International Cooperation:** No information

STATISTICAL DATA/INDICATORS

	1980	1990	Latest 1995	
Fresh water availability (total domestic/external in million m^3)			216,000	
Annual withdrawal of freshwater as % of available water			26.0	
Other data				

AGENDA 21 CHAPTER 19: ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND MANAGEMENT OF TOXIC CHEMICALS, INCLUDING PREVENTION OF ILLEGAL INTERNATIONAL TRAFFIC IN TOXIC AND DANGEROUS PRODUCTS

NATIONAL PRIORITY:	
STATUS REPORT: A national regulatory framework for the management of hazardous wastes is being formulated in Romania. In this connection and within the environmental legislation, the following EU norms will be adopted: - labeling and classification of hazardous chemicals; - risk assessment for hazardous chemicals; - regulatory system for the import and export of this type of chemicals. A specific law was promulgated concerning the use of chemicals in the agricultural sector. Special provisions are contained the Environmental Law as in Governmental Decision no.437/1992.	

Cross-Sectoral Issues

1. **Decision-Making Structure:** No information

2. **Capacity-Building/Technology Issues:** No information

3. **Major Groups:** No information

4. **Finance:** No information

5. **Regional/International Cooperation:** No information

STATISTICAL DATA/INDICATORS

AGENDA 21 CHAPTER 20: ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND MANAGEMENT OF HAZARDOUS WASTES, INCLUDING PREVENTION OF ILLEGAL INTERNATIONAL TRAFFIC IN HAZARDOUS WASTES

NATIONAL PRIORITY:

STATUS REPORT:

The Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal was ratified in 1991. The latest information was provided to the Basel Convention Secretariat in 1996.

Additional comments relevant to this chapter

For Romania's Environmental Strategy the problem of hazardous wastes is one of the most important due to both the total amount of existing hazardous wastes and to the weakness of the regulatory system.

A draft programme outlining the objectives for the sustainable management of hazardous wastes is being formulated presently. This regulatory framework will be based on EU directives and will deal with all stages of hazardous waste management.

An information system on hazardous and non-hazardous wastes has been established as was a national system for waste inventories.

According to domestic environmental legislation, it is strictly prohibited to introduce hazardous wastes into Romania.

Cross-Sectoral Issues

1. **Decision-Making Structure:** No information

2. **Capacity-Building/Technology Issues:** No information

3. **Major Groups:** No information

4. **Finance:** No information

5. **Regional/International Cooperation:** No information

STATISTICAL DATA/INDICATORS

	1980	1990	Latest 1994	
Generation of hazardous waste (mil.t)			20	
Import of hazardous wastes (t)				
Export of hazardous wastes (t)				
Area of land contaminated by hazardous waste (km^2)			180	
Expenditure on hazardous waste treatment (US$)				
Other data				

AGENDA 21 CHAPTER 21: ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND MANAGEMENT OF SOLID WASTES AND SEWAGE-RELATED ISSUES

NATIONAL PRIORITY:	
STATUS REPORT: The legislative framework for the sound environmental management of hazardous and non-hazardous wastes is being established, improved and developed. A system exists to collect information on the types and quantites of wastes produced on a yearly bases. The system was recently connected to the European Wastes Catalogue. In 1996, standards were established for town waste products, specifically for: - the terminology of wastes; - general information on the design of waste storage places.	

Cross-Sectoral Issues

1. **Decision-Making Structure:** No information

2. **Capacity-Building/Technology Issues:** No information

3. **Major Groups:** No information

4. **Finance:** No information

5. **Regional/International Cooperation:** No information

STATISTICAL DATA/INDICATORS

	1980	1990	Latest 1994	
Generation of industrial and municipal waste (mil.t)			268	
Waste disposed(Kg/capita)				
Expenditure on waste collection and treatment (US$)				
Waste recycling rates (%)			23	
Municipal waste disposal (Kg/capita)			0.92	
Waste reduction rates per unit of GDP (t/year)				
Other data				

AGENDA 21 CHAPTER 22: SAFE AND ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND MANAGEMENT OF RADIOACTIVE WASTES

NATIONAL PRIORITY:	
STATUS REPORT: Operational legislation and rigorous procedures exist in this area.	

Cross-Sectoral Issues

1. **Decision-Making Structure:** No information

2. **Capacity-Building/Technology Issues:** No information

3. **Major Groups:** No information

4. **Finance:** No information

5. **Regional/International Cooperation:** No information

STATISTICAL DATA/INDICATORS

AGENDA 21 CHAPTERS 23-32: MAJOR GROUPS

The role of major groups are also covered under the various chapters of Agenda 21. The following is a summary of main objectives outlined in Agenda 21. Please check the appropriate boxes and describe briefly any important steps or obstacles.

STATUS REPORT ON PARTICIPATION BY MAJOR GROUPS AT THE NATIONAL AND LOCAL LEVELS

Ch. 24: GLOBAL ACTION FOR WOMEN TOWARDS SUSTAINABLE AND EQUITABLE DEVELOPMENT.
The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women was

No information

24.b Increasing the proportion of women decision makers.

No information

24.2.e assessing, reviewing, revising and implementing curricula and other educational material with a view to promoting dissemination of gender-relevant knowledge.

No information

24.2.f and 24.2.c formulating and implementing policies, guidelines, strategies and plans for achievement of equality in all aspects of society including issuing a strategy by year 2000 to eliminate obstacles to full participation of women in sustainable development.

No information

24.2.d establishing mechanisms by 1995 to assess implementation and impact of development and environment policies and programmes on women

No information

Brief comments on this chapter (maximum 100 words) (please, do not exceed this page):

In Romania a tradition regarding the participation of youth and women in decision making processes exists. After 1989 a decrease in this participation was registered. At present, however, the interest regarding the access of youth and women to the decision making process is again one of the main preoccupations of the authorities. There is a Ministry involved in youth issues. There are also a lot of youth and women's associations promoting them to decison making positions. In the Ministry of Waters, Forests and Environmental Protection and in the Local Agencies for Environmental Protection there are many women involved in decision and policy making.

STATUS REPORT ON PARTICIPATION BY MAJOR GROUPS AT THE NATIONAL AND LOCAL LEVELS

Ch. 25: CHILDREN AND YOUTH IN SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT.

25.4 establishing processes that promote dialogue between the youth and government at all levels and mechanisms that permit youth access to information and opportunity to present their views on implementing A21.

Name relevant youth fora (3-4 most important): No information

Describe their role in the national process: No information

25.6 reducing youth unemployment: No information

25.5 ensuring that by year 2000 more than 50% of youth -- gender balanced -- have access to appropriate secondary education or vocational training.

No information

Brief comments on this chapter (maximum 100 words) (please, do not exceed this page):

In Romania a tradition regarding the participation of youth and women in decision making processes exists. After 1989 a decrease in this participation was registered. At present, however, the interest regarding the access of youth and women to the decision making process is again one of the main preoccupations of the authorities. There is a Ministry involved in youth issues. There are also a lot of youth and women's associations promoting them to decison making positions. In the Ministry of Waters, Forests and Environmental Protection and in the Local Agencies for Environmental Protection there are many women involved in decision and policy making.

STATUS REPORT ON PARTICIPATION BY MAJOR GROUPS AT THE NATIONAL AND LOCAL LEVELS

Ch. 26: RECOGNIZING AND STRENGTHENING THE ROLE OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLE AND THEIR COMMUNITIES.

26.3.a establishing a process to empower indigenous people and their communities -- through policies and legal instruments: no information

26.3.b strengthening arrangements for active participation in national policies
No information

26.3.c involving indigenous people in resource management strategies and programmes at the national and local level.
No information

Brief comments on this chapter (maximum 100 words) (please, do not exceed this page):

Ch. 27: STRENGTHENING THE ROLE OF NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS: PARTNERS FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT.

27.5 developing mechanisms that allow NGOs to play their partnership role responsibly and effectively.
27.6 reviewing formal procedures and mechanisms to involve NGOs in decision making and implementation.
27.8 promoting and allowing NGOs to participate in the conception, establishment and evaluation of official mechanisms to review Agenda 21 implementation.

27.7 establishing a mutually productive dialogue by 1995 at the national level between NGOs and governments.

Brief comments on this chapter (maximum 100 words) (please, do not exceed this page):

In 1995 the National Strategy on Environment and the National Action Plan were established with the involvement of Romanian NGOs. They were able to express their points of view and make comments for the improvement of these important documents. In order to present suggestions, workshops were organized to facilitate the exchange of opinions.

The public participation process was applied for the rehabilitation of the energy sector and lignite mining, with the support of the Ministry of Industries, as well as some other governmental bodies. It was a good opportunity to present the strategy for this sector.

In Romania there are over 250 NGOs involved in issues of environmental protection.

STATUS REPORT ON PARTICIPATION BY MAJOR GROUPS AT THE NATIONAL AND LOCAL LEVELS

Ch. 28: LOCAL AUTHORITIES' INITIATIVES IN SUPPORT OF AGENDA 21.

28.2.d encouraging local authorities to implement and monitor programmes that aim to ensure participation of women and youth in local decision making.
Government plans to support local agenda 21 initiatives.

Brief comments on this chapter (maximum 100 words) (please, do not exceed this page):
No information

Ch. 29: STRENGTHENING THE ROLE OF WORKERS AND THEIR TRADE UNIONS.
29.2 full participation of workers in implementation and evaluation of A21.
29.3 a to e (By year 2000, (a) promoting ratification of ILO conventions; (b) establishing bipartite and tripartite mechanism on safety, health and sustainable development; (c) increasing number of environmental collective agreements; (d) reducing occupational accidents and injuries; (e) increasing workers' education and training efforts.
Brief comments on this chapter (maximum 100 words) (please, do not exceed this page):

The role of trade unions is important in Romania. A partnership mechanism was created between Government, the private sector and the trade unions. Meetings have taken place between the Environment Ministry and the trade unions on issues regarding environmental protection, sustainable development, etc. The trade unions have been actively involved in finding optimal solutions for controilling pollution and improving working conditions especially in areas considered "hot spots" from an environmental point of view.

STATUS REPORT ON PARTICIPATION BY MAJOR GROUPS AT THE NATIONAL AND LOCAL LEVELS

30: STRENGTHENING THE ROLE OF BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY.

30.6 increasing the efficiency of resource use, including reuse, recycling, and reduction of waste per unit of economic output.

There are governmental policies encouraging the above objective and requiring recycling, etc.

30.18.a encouraging the concept of stewardship in management and use of natural resources by entrepreneurs.

List any actions taken in this area:

There are concessions for certain activities especially in the field of management of natural resources in the Danube Delta.

These types of procedures have been utilized frequently in forestry and waters management but they are also starting to be used in other fields. The Agencies for Environmental Protection have been promoting environmental management and sustainable development concepts at the county level.

30.18.b increasing number of enterprises that subscribe to and implement sustainable development policies.

A few big, small and medium enterprises have adopted sustainable development policies.

STATUS REPORT ON PARTICIPATION BY MAJOR GROUPS AT THE NATIONAL AND LOCAL LEVELS

Ch. 31: SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL COMMUNITY.

31.3.b improving exchange of knowledge and concerns between s&t community and the general public.

There is some effort in this direction.

31.9 developing, improving and promoting international acceptance of codes of practice and guidelines related to science and technology and its role in reconciling environment and development.

Brief comments on this chapter not already described in chapter 35 (maximum 100 words) (please, do not exceed this page):

According to the provisions of the Environmental law no. 137 of 1995, all activities with negative impacts on the environment must be authorized. Environmental permits can only be given based on an Environmental Impact Assessment(EIA). Existing economic agents have to apply the compliance schedule in order to comply with domestic environmental legislation.

In all these actions, the scientific community has an important role. There is a National Priority Programme of Research in the field of ecology and environmental Protection and Waters Management. Under this programme important themes have been promoted with international participation, including problems connected to development and environmental reconstruction.

Ch. 32: STRENGTHENING THE ROLE OF FARMERS.

32.5.c promoting and encouraging sustainable farming practices and technologies.

32.5.e developing a policy framework that provides incentives and motivation among farmers for sustainable and efficient farming practices.

32.5.f enhancing participation of organizations of farmers in design and implementation of sustainable development policies.

Brief comments on this chapter (maximum 100 words) (please, do not exceed this page):

The Forestry Agricultural Science Academy is directly involved in promoting the sustainable use of agricultural procedures at the farmers level. Both the Ministry of Waters, Forests and Environmental Protection and the Agriculture Ministry are involved in the implementation of the appropriate practices, by adequate policies and regulations.

AGENDA 21 CHAPTER 33: FINANCIAL RESOURCES AND MECHANISMS

Financial resources and mechanisms are also covered under each sectoral chapter of Agenda 21 where relevant. This summary highlights broader national financial policies, domestic and external (including ODA)

NATIONAL PRIORITY:

STATUS REPORT: Environmental problems are caused by the existing energy-intensive industries with less economic efficiency. One of the priorities for the Romanian Government is the process of economic restructuring, for which available financial resources are limited. An important way to solve the environmental problem is to focus the existing resources on priorities.

It is very difficult to make an estimation of the investments required for environmental protection purposes but their effects are even more difficult to estimate. The estimation of this amount requires an analysis of every polluting object (in industry, agriculture, transport and populated centres) based on restructuring projects, on re-technologization and, where necessary, on rendering them profitable different options being taken in to account.

CHANGES IN NATIONAL BUDGET TO ADDRESS SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT: According to the data published by the National Commission for Statistics, GDP reached 48,333 billion lei in 1994, while the State Budget totaled 9,870 billion lei. Data published by the same Commission, reflect that investments made for environmental protection purposes equaled about 0.6% of the GDP and 2.73% of the State Budget. The economic agents contributed with up to 50% to those investment expenses.

NEW ECONOMIC INSTRUMENTS: Financial mechamisms have been promoted to support environmental investment through the privatization process. Based on the Environmental Law, negotiations between the former and present owners of companies are possible to cover the costs of erasing past environmental damages by the company in question. In addition, about 60% of the funds which have been obtained by the State Property Fund (FPS) by selling shares, could be returned to that society for using them in the fight against pollution.

ELIMINATION OF ENVIRONMENTALLY UNFRIENDLY SUBSIDIES:

ODA policy issues

Romania is a recipient country.

STATISTICAL DATA/INDICATORS						
	1992	**1993**	**1994**	**1995**	**1996**	
ODA funding provided or received (Total US$million)	1	3	5	5	5	
	Average for 92-93		**Average for 94-96**			
Net flow of external capital from all sources as % of GDP	0,02		0,04			
Other data						

AGENDA 21 CHAPTER 34: TRANSFER OF ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND TECHNOLOGY, COOPERATION AND CAPACITY-BUILDING

Transfer of environmentally sound technology, cooperation and capacity-building is also covered under each sectoral chapter of Agenda 21 where relevant. This summary highlights broader national policies and actions relating to chapter 34.

NATIONAL PRIORITY:

STATUS REPORT ON LINKS BETWEEN NATIONAL, REGIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL INFORMATION NETWORKS/SYSTEMS:

Technology transfer is based on trade specially through environmenal protection investments. There are consultations being undertaken for the establishment of a technology transfer center in the Ministry of Industry. International convention secretariats are also sources of information. In the Ministry for Water, Forests and Environmental Protection there is an Office for Information and Documentation which is connected to the Internet. A national information network also exists in the Ministry of Research.

MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION:

A national Agency for Technology Transfer has recently been created in the Ministry of Research and Technology. This Agency has supported the transfer into practice of the results of its own research.

• Describe any work being undertaken at the national or local level regarding efforts to promote clean production processes and/or the concepts of eco-efficiency. These processes may include training, preferential financial arrangements, information dissemination and changes in legal or regulatory frameworks.

The environmental law, has created the framework to promote certain clean production processes. At the national level, the national Action Plan in the field of the environment has been promoted. The implementation of this Plan also requires the transfer of technology. The Ministry of Research and the Ministry of Trade have responsibilities in this field.

• Provide information on the adoption of environmental management systems. National reaction to environmental management system standards such as the ISO 14000 Series and others. Please note efforts made at the national level to promote their adoption and the creation of certification infrastructure in order to facilitate access to these standards to local industry.

A national system of standards has been organized and there is an accreditation system for laboratories and quality certification: the Network of Accredited laboratories in Romania and the Account Book for Accreditation. At present, Romania is adopting the ISO standards and there are concerns regarding the application of ISO 14000. The Environmental Protection Agencies will follow-up with the economic agents in this field.

• List and describe programs or work under way to facilitate the transfer of ESTs to small and medium sized enterprises. Please note efforts to facilitate access to financial resources and other transfer strategies.

So as to promote certain environmental investments which are supposed to include transfer of technology, small and medium sized enterprises will benefit from a 50% increase in tax benefit if their investments are in the environmental field. Presently, and based on the environmental law, regulations have been worked on to promote economic incentives to stimulate those firms which have environmental investments. The state has stimulated such investments in environmental "hot areas".

AGENDA 21 CHAPTER 35: SCIENCE FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

NATIONAL PRIORITY:

STATUS REPORT ON NATIONAL SCIENTIFIC KNOWLEDGE, RESEARCH NEEDS AND PRIORITIES:

A scientific base exists because of experience in the National Research Programme for Environment and Waters Management. The priorities are in connection with knowledge about the state of the environment, problems in the Danube Delta, the Danube and the Black Sea, the promotion of certain clean technologies, problems in connection with the application of international conventions and provisions and obligations in the framework of international programs.

STEPS TAKEN TO ENHANCE SCIENTIFIC UNDERSTANDING, IMPROVE LONG TERM SCIENTIFIC ASSESSMENT, BUILDING OF CAPACITY AND CAPABILITY:

The priorities in this area were established in the Environmental Protection Strategy of Romania and also in the law in the field of research, both of which have been promulgated by the Romanian Government. A National Research Institute will be established in the future and the restructuring of some research units will be undertaken based on experience in the EU countries.

STATISTICAL DATA/INDICATORS			
		Year	
Number of scientists, engineers and technicians engaged in research and experimental development	#	19--	
Total expenditure for research and experimental development (US$eq.)	$	19--	
Other data			

AGENDA 21 CHAPTER 36: PROMOTING EDUCATION, PUBLIC AWARENESS AND TRAINING

NATIONAL PRIORITY:

STATUS REPORT:

a) Reorientation of education towards sustainable development

The new environmental law stipulates that environmental protection should be stimulated at all levels of the educational system. Romania has received international assistance from PHARE-UK for this endeavour.

b) Increasing public awareness

A PHARE programme with this theme has been promoted as has the increase in capacity needed in the Ministry of Waters, Forests and Environmental Protection to reach this objective.

c) Promoting training

At the national level, there is an ongoing tranining programme which deals with the problems of environmental protection.

ROLE OF MAJOR GROUPS:

There is an important number of NGOs in the environmental protection field. Some of them focus on sustainable develoment. These NGOs contribute to the promotion of educational and training activities.

FINANCING AND COST EVALUATION OF THE LABOUR ACTIVITIES:

STATISTICAL DATA/INDICATORS				
	1980	1990	Latest 199-	
Adult literacy rate (%) Male				
Adult literacy rate (%) Female				
% of primary school children reaching grade 5 (1986-97)				
Mean number of years of schooling				
% of GNP spent on education				
Females per 100 males in secondary school				
Women per 100 men in the labour force				
Other data				

AGENDA 21 CHAPTER 37: NATIONAL MECHANISMS AND INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION FOR CAPACITY-BUILDING IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

National capacity building is also covered under sectoral chapters.
Donors: You may wish to describe here how Agenda 21 has influenced your ODA policies in this area.
Developing countries: You may wish to describe any new national mechanisms for capacity building - and any changes in technical cooperation.

NATIONAL PRIORITY:	
STATUS REPORT ON NATIONAL ENDOGENOUS CAPACITY BUILDING:	

AGENDA 21 CHAPTER 38: INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

Ch. 38: Brief summary of any particular UN System response affecting this country/state:	

AGENDA 21 CHAPTER 39: INTERNATIONAL LEGAL INSTRUMENTS AND MECHANISMS

Ch. 39: International Legal Instruments are covered under the relevant sectoral chapters. This is a listing of major agreements/conventions (not already covered) entered into and relevant to Agenda 21:	

AGENDA 21 CHAPTER 40: INFORMATION FOR DECISION-MAKING

This chapter is also covered under sectoral and other chapters of this profile. The matrix below gives an overview of how national authorities rate the available information for decision making.

Rating of available data and information suitable for decision-making

Agenda 21 Chapters		Very good	Good	Some good data but many gaps	Poor	Remarks
2.	International cooperation and trade					
3.	Combating poverty					
4.	Changing consumption patterns					
5.	Demographic dynamics and sustainability					
6.	Human health					
7.	Human settlements					
8.	Integrating E & D in decision-making					
9.	Protection of the atmosphere					
10.	Integrated planning and management of land resources					
11.	Combating deforestation					
12.	Combating desertification and drought					
13.	Sustainable mountain development					
14.	Sustainable agriculture and rural development					
15.	Conservation of biological diversity					
16.	Biotechnology					
17.	Oceans, seas, coastal areas and their living resources					
18.	Freshwater resources					
19.	Toxic chemicals					
20.	Hazardous wastes					
21.	Solid wastes					
22.	Radioactive wastes					
24.	Women in sustainable development					
25.	Children and youth					
26.	Indigenous people					
27.	Non-governmental organizations					
28.	Local authorities					
29.	Workers and trade unions					
30.	Business and industry					
31.	Scientific and technological community					
32.	Farmers					
33.	Financial resources and mechanisms					
34.	Technology, cooperation and capacity-building					
35.	Science for sustainable development					
36.	Education, public awareness and training					
37.	International cooperation for capacity-building					
38.	International institutional arrangements					
39.	International legal instruments					
40.	Information for decision-making					

Additional Comments

STATISTICAL DATA/INDICATORS				
	1980	1993	Latest 199-	
Number of telephones in use per 100 inhabitants				
Other data				